English School Leaving Certificate Examination.

61*. **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose instituting this year (1933) a September Examination for the English School Leaving Certificate Examination candidates and, if so, what steps they have taken so far ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : It is proposed to hold a special examination early in October and necessary arrangements for the conduct of the examination are being made.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*) : May I know whether the supplementary examination is a permanent arrangement ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : It is only a special examination for this year.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*) : May I know from the member what Government intend doing in the case of those candidates who fail in this examination ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): They will have another examination in March 1934 on the old scheme; and if the number of failures after that is very large, the matter may be considered.

PRESIDENT : The question time is over. The remaining questions will be taken up to-morrow.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

DEMAND V—EDUCATION.

The House was discussing Mr. Asan's motion number 111.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Sir, in regard to Mr. Asan's motion before the House, I would like to make some observations. More than 75 per cent. of the school-going population are being instructed at present through private agencies. Now the question of directing this vast body is a huge problem and the departmental authorities should spare no pains in co-operating with the public and affording all possible facilities for the promotion of education through private agencies. It is certainly gratifying to note that the public of Travancore have taken upon their shoulders more than three-fourths of the burden of the task of education. In connection with the motion, though the mover has not stressed it as a point in support of his proposition, in the course of the discussion that followed, the question of restrictions to be placed on the managers of private institutions or instructions to be given to them by the departmental authorities cropped up as an incidental issue. At present, in the State there are about 1,073 departmental institutions, 2,442 aided institutions and 246 unaided institutions. Thus 2,688 institutions are under private management. With regard to the question of the Department making

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suggestions and giving timely advice to the managers of these private institutions, there can be no difference of opinion. But when we come to the stage of placing certain restrictions upon the managers in regard to the administration of the institutions, apart from the actual conduct of the institutions under them, I am of opinion that a strong feeling of resentment is likely to arise from the managing authorities of these 2,688 institutions.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether there will be certain approbation on the part of the poor teachers against the managers?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I do not catch the question.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether, if the Government exercise adequate control over these aided institutions, the poor teachers in these institutions will be thankful to Government?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): They will be thankful. But my point is that the Department is now exercising the requisite control over these institutions.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether he is aware of the large volume of discontent on the part of the aided school teachers against these managers?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Certainly when they interfere in matters in which they have no business to interfere and when they go out of their way they will be involved in trouble.

My point is that the departmental authority ought to treat the managers of these private institutions on a footing of equality. There is ample provision in the Education Code and the Standing Orders of the Department for the proper and reasonable guidance of the heads of these institutions and further limitations on the powers of these managers, I am afraid, will be detrimental to the cause of education in the State.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand from the member that, in cases of the aided school teachers being disbanded from the schools, the Director should not have control over that?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I am not of that opinion. The Department should enquire and restore them in cases of unreasonable dismissal.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Who is to judge the reasonableness?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Certainly the departmental authorities. There is no doubt about that. Sir, the managing authorities of the Nagercoil College, the St. Berchman's College, the Alwaye Union Christian College and of the private English High Schools of the State are not irresponsible men. Their actions are not capricious. They are not doing things at random. They are men of position and status and

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[Mr. K. Padmanabhan.]

they have been discharging their duties to the satisfaction of the Department and the public. Probably the problem of unemployment would have become all the more aggravated but for the existence of these institutions.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is the member connected with any management?

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): My point is that there is adequate control over the managers at present and further interference with their duties and powers by the departmental authorities is uncalled for.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, there is a story told by Seneca of an old mariner who finding himself in the midst of a tempest prayed to Neptune, "Oh! God, you may save or destroy me as you will, but I shall certainly hold the rudder tight". The programme of the grant-in-aid educational institutions of the State, laid down when they started on their educational voyages, I deem, was more or less similar. They seemed to tell Government, "Whether you assist or discourage us, we are prepared to keep on the course we have set out". Now however they seem to be somewhat faint-hearted and become querulous on discovering what they call a disparity of treatment in regard to Government institutions and grant-in-aid institutions. Not only that, they seem to show some indication that they are no longer able to hold the rudder. Probably, Sir, there is much to be said on both sides of the question. I do not propose at this stage to go into the question minutely for it is rather premature to consider it in view of the fact that the Statham Committee, as I understand, has gone into it and has arrived at certain conclusions which the Government have promised to place before this House at a future and perhaps near date for discussion. Now if such valuable material is available to the House, a discussion of the subject at this stage, I fear, would mean that we pre-judge the report to be irrelevant and useless in this respect.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): May I know whether the member had occasion to see the Statham Report?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I thought the learned member understood from what I said that I have not seen it.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the member opposes or supports the motion?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): At present I am requesting Mr. Asan to withdraw the motion for a further consideration of the motion on a future occasion. The motion itself, I find, Sir, is not a precise one. What is the avowed object of the motion after all?

> "To point out that the direction with regard to grant-in-aid institutions is inefficient",

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That is a very vague statement and I do not know what exactly is to be done by the Government even if such a motion is carried. In these circumstances, I request my friend Mr. Asan to reconsider the motion and keep it back for the time being.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, I support the motion on the ground that the direction is insufficient as regards the Tamil Schools. The member for Education assured the House that he is willing to support Tamil education. What aid has been given hitherto will be seen from the Administration Report. At page 63, it is stated.

Number of teachers with Tamil qualification in 1106 was 204, and in 1107 it was 191.

Number of teachers not qualified in Tamil in 1106 was 117, and in 1107 it came to 140. §That is one thing. Secondly the details found there are mentioned in the Report thus:

> "Statements giving details regarding these schools are given in Appendices U and V".

This is what we see in Appendix U under the heading—

> "Departmental Schools which were Malayalam schools (wholly or partly) before the G. O. on Tamil Education but were subsequently converted into Tamil Schools in 1107 M. E."

> "19. Trivandrum Vernacular Middle School. §It would seem as though 998 pupils are taught Tamil in classes I to VII in this school. As a matter of fact not a single student is taught Tamil in this school, even though there is the G. O. that this school should be a Tamil school."

Now this is an entirely misleading statement for the reason that at page 64 it is stated—

> "The number of pupils in Vernacular High Schools includes also the number of pupils in all the Malayalam classes of the Trivandrum Vernacular High School."

At page 63 it is stated:

> "There are also Tamil parallel divisions of classes I, II and III in the Trivandrum Vernacular High School."

We see on page 64.

> "The actual number of Tamil pupils in the Trivandrum Vernacular High School was only 130."

It just means that the G. O. requiring that the Trivandrum Vernacular Middle School to be converted into a Tamil school has not been carried out while the Report by its Appendix U would misrepresent it and would suggest—why it even boldly asserts—that all the classes in the Trivandrum Vernacular Middle School, at Chalai are taught Tamil and that there are 1,000 pupils receiving Tamil education in that school; while as a matter of fact there only 130 pupils studying in classes I to III and that in the Vernacular High School which is situate elsewhere but not in Chalai. Such is the plight of Tamil.

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MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The motion before the House relates to the direction with reference to the grant-in-aid schools. The portion referred to by my friend relates to Departmental schools.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): The inefficiency is seen from the fact that a misleading statement is placed before the House. It is to show that that I read these portions. We find from the statement that Government have ordered the Trivandrum Vernacular School to be converted into a Tamil School. Even though the order is passed like this, the school still continues to be a Malayalam school. That shows how the Director is entirely ignorant of what is being done in Tamil schools. The Administration Report does not say what grant is given to the Tamil schools or whether there are any such schools at all. There is no mention of aid at all. That shows that more vigilance should be shown in the matter of tamil schools, aided or Government.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I wish to speak a few words on this motion. In my opinion the direction is totally inefficient over the aided schools, particularly vernacular aided schools. The tenure of service of the teachers concerned in the aided school is neither secure nor safe. Practically they have entirely to depend upon the likes and dislikes of the managers, though these may not be pertaining to the relation between the manager and the teacher. Sir, it is highly necessary that the direction now at least takes into consideration that these teachers who are left entirely in the hands of the management are given some relief in the shape of security of service.

My experience is that immediate relief is called for by the Director stepping in with regard to a recent instance. I am referring to the S. M. R. V. Aided School at Nagercoil. The Headmaster who had considerable experience and had put in long service and was doing his duty at great self-sacrifice was asked to go out by the management. An enquiry was instituted by the Inspector of English Schools. All the charges levelled against him were found by him to be unfounded. And he was completely exonerated. But in spite of that, he had to quit the institution. In the same institution again it was found necessary to reduce the staff, and in such reduction a most efficient man, (the only trained and the seniormost) was asked to go out. He had appealed to the D. P. I. and the appeal is pending. If that be the case in one institution, it might be the case in other institutions also in the State. Under these circumstances, it is highly desirable that the Director should be given power of effective control over the management as well as the staff working under such management in private schools.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, I oppose the motion and I am very sorry that I have to do so. By opposing the motion, members on this side should not take me to be not in sympathy with the teachers of grant-in-aid schools. To invite more and more interference

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on the part of the department is very pitiable indeed. These are days when we clamour for home rule and responsible Government. That is the cry everywhere. To say that the very little responsibility given to us cannot be well used is a very dangerous confession indeed. The very serious complaint raised on the floor of this House in support of the motion is that the teachers in grant-in-aid schools are put to a lot of trouble and tyranny by the Managers. If there is any weight in the public opinion of the country, that should be sufficient and should be brought to bear upon the Managers. Government would be only glad to say that the management must be left to their complete control and discipline. I think it is very bad to allow such control on the part of the Government. We should try to see that we can manage the schools efficiently. If we concede the fact that these schools are not properly managed, it only reflects upon our efficiency and our lack of ability to work self-governing institutions. If this principle is extended, it may be that municipal institutions may also be handed over to the Government and it may be stated that more control on the part of Government is necessary over those institutions as well. I submit that it is very bad policy on the part of non-officials to welcome more and more interference on the part of the Government over the few self-governing institutions that have been handed over to the people.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the member is aware that appellate power vests in the Government under the Municipal Regulation regarding the conduct and control of the Municipalities?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): What I say is that there is enough and more control over the management of the schools. So far as I can understand, these teachers could not be sent away by the management without the knowledge of the Director or the Inspector. Even in the matter of appointments, Government have control. My opinion is that the present control is more than sufficient. To say that Managers are showing a lot of favouritism towards their own people in the matter of pay and promotion would only reflect upon the Managers who are non-officials. It would be a sad spectacle to find that Managers are not able effectively to manage the few schools that are entrusted to them. It is a very dangerous thing to invite the interference of Government too much. So I could not support the motion.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I move that the question be put.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, the discussion on this motion, broadly speaking, has ranged over two main topics—one, the relation between the Government and the grant-in-aid institutions and the extent to which the department can interfere in the internal arrangements of grant-in-aid institutions specially in the matter of pay and conditions of service of teachers serving in grant-in-aid institutions; the other topic was that of Mr. Asan, the

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[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan]

mover of the motion, namely, the suffering and the hardship endured by the grant-in-aid institutions during the last two or three years on account of the special orders of Government relating to retrenchment. I will keep these two topics apart and deal with them separately.

The first one is one of the major problems of educational administration. I agree with Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai and Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai who said that the Statham Committee would deal with this subject. Whatever recommendations the Statham Committee may make on this subject will be major recommendations, I think, and the Chief Secretary has given the assurance to the House that the major recommendations of the Statham Committee will be placed before the House before Government pass orders. In these circumstances, it seems to me premature for the House to decide one way or the other, or to express itself definitely one way or the other, on this very big and complicated question. I should like to lay stress upon the magnitude and the complexity of the question. Members simplify the problem unduly and make it appear as a question that can be easily disposed of. There are so many aspects of the problem. Looking into the past history of the question I can say—whatever the Statham Committee may say—that the policy of Government has been one of genuine and abiding sympathy towards grant-in-aid institutions. It will be foolish to deny the importance of the contribution that the grant-in-aid institutions have made towards education in the State. It will be foolish to shut our eyes to the fact that well-organised grant-in-aid institutions have been the pioneers of education in the State. On the other hand, the attitude of Government towards these institutions is one of discriminating sympathy. Government are spending a lot of money on departmental institutions and are giving quite a lot of money to grant-in-aid institutions. It is the right and the duty of Government to see that they get good value for their money and that that money is not wasted. For instance, we spend nearly 50 per cent. of the whole of our educational allotment on primary education. It seems to me that nearly 60 per cent. of this expenditure is not properly utilised. The main object of primary education is to make our boys and girls literate. If you look at the figures, you will find that 50 to 60 per cent. of the children who are studing in the first class do not go to the fourth class at all. They stagnate or they drop out. What does that mean? It means that 50 to 60 per cent. of our expenditure on primary education is not remunerative, that is, it does not give us value. That is a very serious matter. In the name of literacy and universal education, we spend a lot of money; but, as a matter of fact, 50 to 60 per cent. of the expenditure is really wasted. There is the problem of wastage and there is the problem of stagnation. Even after leaving the fourth class there are any number of boys and girls who lapse into illiteracy. These are all problems to be faced. Government cannot continue to spend more and more money on departmental and private

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schools without making very strenuous efforts to see that that money is well spent and that good value is received in return. Or take another problem, the English Middle School. As indicated yesterday, a great many of our English Middle schools are run at a profit. Government have now no control over the way in which the profit is used by these schools. Our Inspectors do not look into the accounts of these schools. And this profit is made at the expense of ill-paid teachers. Teachers are sometimes paid scandalously low salaries and the schools are ill-equipped. Is it right on the part of the department and the State to do nothing while the schools are allowed to run at a profit, while teachers are badly paid and schools are badly equipped?

Or again take the other problem, namely, the relation between the manager and the teaching establishment. Mr. Nair contended rightly that the Department has no power to control these grant-in-aid institutions. As a matter of fact, the Department is considerably handicapped in the matter of the relationship between the manager and the teacher. There is one rule in the Education Code which says that, when a teacher in a grant-in-aid school has been dismissed, he can make an appeal to the Department within thirty days and the Director can go into the question. The Director's decision on the subject will be final. But dismissal is not the only thing. That is the *ultima ratio*, or the ultimate goal. There are a number of other things that may happen between the manager and the teacher before the latter is dismissed. The pay of the teachers may be cut down scandalously low. Or they may be refused leave. Or, there may be no kind of Provident Fund, or pension system or nothing at all. There may be one hundred and one thing in which teachers do not receive a square deal at the hands of the managers. For all these, it seems to me, that the Department must have necessary power and control over them.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there is not a provision in the Education Code, in the case of dispensing with the service of a teacher? If an appeal is preferred, could he be reinstated?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): There is provision only for dismissal.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Is the member aware that the system of Provident Fund has been made compulsory in private schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am not aware. Anyhow these are matters in which, it seems to me, the Department should have necessary power and control. How can managements object to this? Well, Sir, the University exercises such control over the Colleges. The University controls not only aided Colleges but also Government Colleges in the matter of salaries, staff and various other matters. In cases where specific conditions are not laid down, we put before them certain conditions and try to satisfy the University.

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[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

We submit to such control. The other day the University raised a strong objection because an acting Pandit in one of our colleges was paid a low salary. I do not see why private managements should not be called upon to satisfy the reasonable conditions laid down by the Department.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Apart from the minor issues, has the Director anything to say in answer to the points raised by me?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): These are important questions and they will have to come before the House again when the Statham Committee Report is to be discussed. The House will have nothing to lose and much to gain by waiting for this report and it can express its considered view on those recommendations when they come before the House.

I shall now deal with the other and more immediate question which Mr. Asan has raised. There has been an order in 1106 that, on account of the financial stringency, grants should not be given to new schools or new classes or divisions of classes opened that year. In respect of grants to the old vernacular schools, they have not been affected to the slightest extent. One of the very first things I did when I took charge of the department was to ascertain what funds were available during the year under the allotment for grants. I discovered after consulting the various inspecting officers that there was a balance of Rs. 10,000, I immediately called for urgent recommendations of the most deserving schools—either new classes or new schools to which grants may be awarded. I recommended that, as far as funds were available, schools which had been refused grants if they happen to be really genuine and deserving cases, be permitted to receive grants. Government have graciously given their permission to award grants except in the case of schools which had undertaken not to apply for grants.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does the member think that Rs. 10,000 is enough for grants to all schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No. But I have to cut my coat according to my cloth.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): You must have sufficient cloth for the coat.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): On the basis of the funds available, I went very carefully through the list of recommendations received from the inspecting officers and I have given grants to schools which I considered most deserving to the extent to which funds were available. For about 25 vernacular primary schools for boys and 15 vernacular girls' schools, grants have been given. The orders were issued only two days ago and I am sure the managers will be able to cash their grant bills before the close of the year.

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MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): How many deserving schools remain to be given grants?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): That is a matter of degree.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the opinion of the Director on the point?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Exact figures are not available. About half the number of schools, say 40, which may come under the second class of deserving cases remain.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member how many classes are there according to deserving cases?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): If another Rs. 10,000 were available, there will be another class. If there is yet another Rs. 10,000 again, there will be another class available and so on.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the Director has any estimate of the amount that would be required for giving grants to the deserving cases, whether it is first class or second class or third class?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): As I said I have awarded grants to what I consider the most deserving and genuine cases and there is absolutely no use in my dealing with the general problem because funds are not available.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): If sufficient funds are not available for giving grants to deserving schools, should not the Director request Government to allot more funds?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The Director has requested Government to allot funds. But the Director sympathises with the Government in its present condition of financial stringency.

In regard to the Sanskrit schools, I am glad to inform Mr. Asan that the full amount of grant has been restored in 1108. For 1107, the allotment was not sufficient and so 25 per cent. had to be cut down.

As regards Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai's suggestion regarding the compilation of the Administration Report, I agree with him and I will see that the minor defects pointed out by him are removed.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether the control by Government is the greatest when the grant bill is to be cashed or from an earlier period?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The control is defective before the grant of recognition; after recognition is granted to a particular school, the difficulty is this. The management can be punished only by threatening the withdrawal of recognition.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Has any complaint been received by Government that the managers are not permitted to utilise the whole grants?

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MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am not aware. I may also say that, in the case of schools where there have been a great deal of mismanagement, the department or Government can interfere. In cases where schools, which have been under inefficient management for a number of years, where teachers' pay is in arrears for one or two years, the department has taken drastic action. The only action in such cases is withdrawal of recognition. It is a very great power which must be used sparingly. For instance, take the Kanjiramkulam school. Recognition was recently withdrawn due to mismanagement. Only in extreme cases where a school is very bad do we threaten withdrawal of recognition. In ordinary cases where teachers are sent away before the vacation or where men acting for 5 years and more are sent away without notice or any compensation, in things like that, it is very difficult for the department to act. Withdrawal is so serious a punishment that the department can use it only in extreme cases. If done otherwise, it will lose its weight and importance. So there are matters in which I consider that better control and more thorough control is required. We must differentiate between individual managements and managements consisting of large, well-established, self-sacrificing organisations, both Hindu and Christian. We must also make a distinction between college education, high school education and so on. This problem is a very big one, a complex one. I would request the House to wait till the Statham Committee Report comes up for discussion.

PRESIDENT: The question is that the motion be now put.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Anyhow, I have a right of reply.

PRESIDENT: Yes. The question is that the motion be now put.

The motion is carried.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Though many points have been raised during the discussion of this motion, I wish to confine myself to the points raised by me. I am glad that the Government have restored the original grant in regard to the Sanskrit schools, but that is only a small sum. The most important point which I still want to bring to the notice of this House is with regard to the grant-in-aid to those schools to which recognition has been granted from 1106 and for which Government have not given grant till now. The Director of Public Instruction says that there was a balance of about Rs. 10,000 with him and that he has managed to persuade Government to allow him to distribute that amount to the most deserving cases of the grant-in-aid vernacular schools. I could understand the Director if he refuses to give a grant to a particular institution on the ground that it is an ill-equipped one or that there are so many scandals about the same. But if schools are run on proper lines and if funds are not available for giving grant for deserving cases, my opinion is that he should get from the Government the amount necessary for giving grant to the teachers of such schools. The Director himself has admitted that this grant-in-aid question arises with regard to the

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vernacular schools in the State. They are run by comparatively poor managers and they cannot afford to pay anything from their pockets. I agree with some of my friends who said that the managers are not behaving sympathetically towards their teachers and that the Department should see that the managers do assure security of tenure and prompt payment of salaries to teachers. The department and the Government should remember that, if grant-in-aid is not given to vernacular schools in the State, teachers will not get anything. If this House has no sympathy for the poor teachers who are entitled to get only Rs. 8 1/2 or so as pay and who have joined the service and are working in the schools for the last two years without receiving any pay and if the Director is of opinion that these schools deserve to get grant-in-aid, I think the Government must be requested to grant sufficient allotment to enable the department to pay grant-in-aid to all deserving cases, I do not agree with the Director in saying that he will cut his coat according to the cloth. I must tell him that it will not fit him. He will look ridiculous. I would request him to have sufficient supply of cloth and to have the coat neatly cut and stitched. If he pleads want of funds, Government should give necessary funds. He said that he has sympathy for the Government and I may say that I have also some sympathy for the Government. But I have much more sympathy with the poor teachers who have been working for the last two years.

If this House has any sympathy for the poor teachers in aided schools, my request is that this motion must be carried by the unanimous vote of the non-official side of this House in case the Government do not agree to give grants to all schools considered to be deserving by the Director of Public Instruction.

With these words, I press the motion.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :

AYES—17

1	Mr.	P. Chidambaram Pillai	9	Mr.	Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
2	,,	A. S. Damodaran Asan	10	,,	Changanachery K. Parameswaran Pillai
3	,,	Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai	11	,,	V. Ramakrishna Panickar
4	,,	K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	12	,,	R. Raman Pillai
5	,,	M. N. Nair	13	,,	R. Sivasubramanya Nadar
6	,,	K. A. Narayana Pillai	14	,,	M. Sivatanu Pillai
7	,,	Pacode A. Narayana Pillai	15	,,	A. Thanu Pillai
8	,,	Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon	16	,,	V. K. Velappan Nair
			17	,,	T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

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NOES – 48.

1	Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib	25	Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai
2	,, K. C. Abraham	26	,, T. Krishna Pillai
3	,, T. K. Alexander	27	Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
4	,, V. T. Chacko		
5	,, C. V. Chandrasekharan	28	Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
6	,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar	29	,, E. K. Kunjuraman
7	,, A. Easwara Pillai (Kottarakara)	30	,, K. M. Kuriakose
		31	,, C. O. Madhavan
8	,, K. R. Elenkath	32	,, K. Mahomed
9	,, K. George	33	,, B. Narayana Pillai
10	Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony	34	,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
11	Mr. M. Mahomed Haneef	35	Srimathi T. Narayani Amma
12	,, S. J. Nair		
13	,, L. H. Jacob	36	,, G. Nilakantan
14	,, M. K. Janardhana Kamath	37	,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
15	,, T. S. Jayanthan Namboo-tiri	38	,, S. Nilakanta Pillai
		39	,, K. Padmanabhan
16	,, N. John Joseph	40	,, N. K Padmanabha Pillai
17	,, J. M. Joseph	41	,, Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai
18	,, T. C. Joseph		
19	,, K. C. Karunakaran	42	,, T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar
20	,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri	43	,, K. Sankaran
21	,, K. M. Krishnan	44	,, P. K. Thomas
22	,, K. P. Krishna Menon	45	,, T. C. Thommen
23	,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar	46	,, John Whiteley Tolson
		47	,, N. E. Varughese
24	,, E. V. Krishna Pillai	48	,, T. K. Velu Pillai

The following motions were not made :

MR. G. NILAKANTAN :

112. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,974 for Direction by Re 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

113. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,974 for Direction by Re. 1.

MISS HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY :

114. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,974 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

115. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,974 for Direction by Rs. 2.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

116. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,974 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

117. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,974 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

118. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,974 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

119. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,974 for Direction by Rs. 10.

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MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

120. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,316 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR :

121. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1.02,316 for Inspectors by Re 1.

Motion No. 122.

MR. K. KUJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Can I discuss the general policy under this motion ?

PRESIDENT : You can discuss the policy as far as the Inspectors are concerned.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Then, I do not wish to make the motion.

The following motions were not made :

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

122. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,316 for Inspectors by Rs. 100.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI :

123. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,100 for the pay of the Personal Assistant to the Inspectress by Re. 1.

Motion No. 124.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion :

To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,250 for Personal Assistant to the Inspectress.

Sir, it would appear that, in Government service in Travancore there is a craze with some officers, to have an assistant who is called by the dignified or dandified name of 'Personal Assistant'. It does not appear to me why every one of these officers should have a Personal Assistant. If it is for personal protection, I can understand that. If it is for real assistance, I do not see why there should be such a highly-paid officer. All these officers, who now have Personal Assistants, have got an army of clerks under them; and all these officers are expected to devote their full time and attention to their work and not to depend upon any other officer for any portion of their work. Sir, the appointment of these Personal Assistants appears to be ruinous to the interests of the public in general; because there are some officers who, in almost every case, shift the responsibility on the Personal Assistant, so much so, that, by a steady process of neglect, these officers lose all touch with the inner working of the department; and, at the same time, every time there is a change in the personnel of the officer, the size of the Personal Assistant improves and he appropriates to himself (or herself) one after another, most of the very important privileges of the chief. It is a case of neglect by one party and appropriation by the other. Quite natural. But, it is certainly not in the interests of the public, or, for that matter, of Government to allow such a course of things to continue.

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[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

Coming to the Personal Assistant of the Inspectress, it would appear that the Personal Assistant herself is a person who could not be removed from that place. Of course, as I have already stated, in this particular case also, it is only the usual practice with regard to Personal Assistants. The Chief Inspectress, Sir, has, I submit, only a few functions to attend to and therefore, in the absence of any real work to do, her Personal Assistant appears to be doing a lot of havoc to the public. The Chief Inspectress does not appear to have full information about the teachers under her. She does not seem to know the full effects of the orders passed by her Personal Assistant or by herself at the instance of her Personal Assistant. She does not seem to feel the necessity to institute enquiries independent of the Personal Assistant, and therefore very often commits errors. I have come across several instances in which, for the purpose of creating vacancies in girls' schools, young girls, employed in schools situated near their houses, are transferred to distant places where they have neither friends nor relations. Naturally their parents or guardians, in ninety-nine per cent. of the cases, do not allow these young girls to live alone away in distant places, with the result that they take long leave or resign their jobs. Sir, this is being resorted to as one method of creating vacancies. I am sure that, if the Chief Inspectress honestly and impartially would consider the question of these transfers herself, such scandals would not arise. Further, sanctions to grant memos are not being accorded at the proper time. The whole trouble arises because of the Chief Inspectress's placing too much reliance on the Personal Assistant. If I had more time at my disposal, I am sure I can refer to many other details of shocking instances of injustice perpetrated in the educational institutions intended for the girls in the State merely because the Chief Inspectress happens to be completely guided in her actions by her Personal Assistant. Sir, such a state of affairs must be got rid of as early as possible. Under the existing circumstances, the best remedy that I can think of is to abolish the post itself. The policy pursued by the Government in regard to these offices appears to be a very short-sighted one. It is the general rule in regard to all officers that the same person shall not be retained in one place for a number of years together. The reason for this is that, in course of time, such officer may develop personal prejudice against certain classes of persons, against certain individuals and against certain institutions.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Does the member suggest the abolition of the post or the removal of the present incumbent from that office?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): My point is that all the one thousand and one scandals about these institutions for the education of girls is due to the retention in service of these Personal Assistants. My suggestion, therefore, is that the post must be abolished.

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MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Was this question considered by the Retrenchment Committee ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : We had before us thousands of questions to consider ; probably therefore we did not consider this particular question. My present point is that, in discussing the policy of the department, if the House is convinced that the several irregularities and injustices perpetrated in this branch of the department is due to the appropriation of the important powers of the Chief Inspectress by her Personal Assistant, they must recommend the abolition of the post, so that the administration of this branch of the department may be carried on on better lines.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : I support the motion, not because I have any complaint against any particular officer or any personality employed for the time being as Personal Assistants, but on an important ground of principle, namely, retrenchment. I do not think there is any necessity to retain Personal Assistants and Deputies in any department. This is wasting public funds. If the post of the Personal Assistant to the Inspectress of Schools is abolished and this allotment is omitted, I am sure Government will save a good amount which may be utilised for the good of the poor ryots in the State. With these few words, I support the motion.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : Sir, Mr. Krishna Pillai referred to the Retrenchment Committee. We all know that the Retrenchment Committee examined every one of the departments of Government with a comb. They scrutinised the work of every department and wherever superfluous places existed they demanded their abolition. The fact that the Retrenchment Committee did not recommend the abolition of the post of the Personal Assistant in the office of the Inspectress is clear proof that the Retrenchment Committee was convinced that some officer of the nature of a Personal Assistant was required there.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether the Retrenchment Committee was an expert committee ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : The committee was examining all the departments of Government and for that purpose it was certainly an expert committee. Anyhow, Sir, my point is that some officer of the nature of a Personal Assistant is required in the office of the Inspectress to cope with the heavy routine work of that office. The Inspectress has got jurisdiction throughout the whole State. There are 40 English Schools and 500 Vernacular Schools under her and she is assisted by six Assistant Inspectresses. The routine work is very heavy.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether there is any Head Clerk in the office of the Inspectress ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : I am coming to that, Besides carrying on the correspondence with the

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[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

managers of schools on the one hand and with my office on the other, the routine work is very heavy, and to prepare the business for the Inspectress, some officer of the grade of the Personal Assistant, who is really a glorified clerk, is required. You may call that officer by any name you like. You may call her Personal Assistant, you may call her Superintendent, you may call her Manager. But some officer doing those duties, by whatever name you may call her, is absolutely required in the office of the Inspectress as he is required in the office of the Inspector and in my office.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Am I to understand that these sorts of things could not be done away with?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : If it is done away with, it is the Head Clerk who will occupy the place of the Personal Assistant and then the member will come with the same complaint against the Head Clerk or whoever it is that does this work.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know how long the Personal Assistant has been there as Personal Assistant?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : For about three years. Well, Sir, speaking of the present incumbent, I may say that she has been there for three years and that the permanent Inspectress was satisfied with her.

PRESIDENT : That is not relevant. The point now before the House is the necessity for this post.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : Well, Sir, the necessity for this post has already been explained by me as clearly as possible. As for the disadvantages or inconveniences of having a post as this which Mr. Krishna Pillai pointed out I really cannot understand his argument that the superior officer in any department must be left without secretarial help because of the possibility of the danger that the person who is giving such help may exercise some undue influence in the matter of appointments or any other matters as may come up before the superior officer.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Has the Vernacular School Inspector any Personal Assistant?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes. In the same way we can say that the Dewan's Private Secretary should be abolished, the D. P. I's Personal Assistant should be abolished. In such cases the Personal Assistant is one who is doing the work of a superior clerk but of a confidential nature under some head of the department.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know the number of schools under the Chief Inspectress?

MR. C. V CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : I have already said that it is over 500.

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MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): What is the number of schools under the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): He has got about 3,000 schools, but then he has got 21 Assistant Inspectors, while the Chief Inspectress has got only six Assistant Inspectresses.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is she attending to the work of the Assistant Inspectresses?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): She supervises their work and has to inspect their offices.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): So that when the Chief Inspector has to supervise the work of 21 Assistant Inspectors, the Chief Inspectress has to supervise the work of only six Assistant Inspectresses?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): But she has also got English schools for girls under her.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I think the total is comprised in the figure 500.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): 500 is only the number of vernacular schools.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): What will be the number of the other schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): 40.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): So that the figure does not exceed 540 or at the most 550?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): We cannot treat the inspection of Vernacular schools and English schools on the same footing and say that the total is only 540. The inspection of one English High School may involve the labour of inspection of 20 Vernacular schools.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is it a fact that there were various transfers of teachers of these schools to very distant parts to their discomfiture?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I asked the Inspectress about it and she has definitely told me that there is no such thing.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is the work of the Inspectress of Schools examined by the Director?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The transfers of the graduate teachers of the provincial staff have to come up to the Director.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Are there appeals preferred to the Director from orders passed by the Inspectress of Schools?

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MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, of course. Sir, there seems to be a lot of confusion about the powers of the Chief Inspectress.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): മാനേജർ എന്നോ സൂപ്പറിൻറൻറ് എന്നോ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു നാമധേയത്തിൽ ഒരു ഗ്ലോറിഫൈഡ് ആഫീസർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നു ഡയറക്ടർ പറഞ്ഞു. ഗ്ലോറിഫൈഡ് ആഫീസരാണെന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു ശമ്പളത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I do not understand the question.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): കാര്യക്ഷമമായ വിധത്തിൽ ജോലി നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണോ അതല്ല ശമ്പളത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണോ എന്തിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണ് നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നത്?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Not pay.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ആഫീസിൽ ൪൦ രൂപാ മുതൽ ൬൫ രൂപാവരെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഒരു ഹെഡ് ക്ലാർക്കുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹം ഈ ജോലി നിർവഹിക്കയില്ലേ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): You need some one in the office to supervise the work of the whole clerical establishment, to control the work of the office and to see that the work is done properly.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഹെഡ് ക്ലാർക്കു ഈ ജോലി നിർവഹിക്കാൻ പ്രാപ്തനായിരിക്കയില്ലേ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഹെഡ് ക്ലാർക്കിനു മറു ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരുടെ ജോലിയെ സൂപ്പർവൈസ് ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലേ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Under the guidance and direction of some higher officer like the Personal Assistant.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഗൈഡൻസു കൂടാതെതന്നെ സൂപ്പർവൈസ് ചെയ്യാനുള്ള ഹെഡ് ക്ലാർക്കിനെ കിട്ടുകയില്ലേ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It is the girls' section and the Inspectress may be on circuit during the great part of the year and there should be in the office some one who is of a superior rank.

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MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : അതിനു ഈ ഓഫീസ് ക്ലാർക്കു പോരെ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No, I do not think so.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member for how many days in the year the Inspectress is on circuit?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : I would request the member himself to look up the administration report and supply me with the information.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : Would it not be better to call this officer a "glorified head clerk instead of Personal Assistant if the objection is only to the name Personal Assistant?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : I do not know whether there is any official designation such as glorified clerk.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : Does it not mean power without responsibility if there is a Personal Assistant?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : There is no power at all.

My contention is that there is a good deal of misconception about the powers of these officers. There is very little power in the Education Department. Everything is regulated now by rule and regulation and, as I say, lists. Recently there has been an order of Government about the devolution of powers. Many things which the Inspectress or Inspector used to do in the past can now be done by the Assistant Inspectresses and Assistant Inspectors. The appointments in casual vacancies can be done now by the Assistant Inspectresses and Assistant Inspectors. They do not come to the Chief Inspector or Inspectress. So many things for which the Personal Assistant and the Head of the Department may be blamed are things which now under the devolution of powers the Assistant Inspectresses are competent to do.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : അല്ല കൊണ്ടു ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിന്റെ ആഫീസിൽ ജോലിക്കാരുവല്ലേ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : കാര്യക്കാരുണ്ട്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : അപ്പോൾ പേർസനൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റിന്റെ ആവശ്യമില്ലല്ലോ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Can it be that this post is necessary because the superior officer has been a lady?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : But the Personal Assistant also is a lady.

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MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Suppose the Personal Assistant, he or she, happens to be a very clever person—and the Director has already said that it is pre-eminently a confidential post—and suppose the Personal Assistant shows that she is a clever person to do things, is it not likely that the chief will take more things on trust from the Personal Assistant and is there no scope for more mischief?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : No. Any chief who takes the word of his Personal Assistant too much on trust is not doing his work properly.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*) : May I know from the member what is the exact nature of the work these Personal Assistants are called upon to attend to, whether it is of a personal nature or official nature? (*Laughter*).

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : Entirely official.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) : May I know from the member whether the work of Chief Inspector is as onerous as that of the Dewan or the D. P. I?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : I did not make any comparison between the Inspectress and the Dewan. The comparison that I made was with regard to the officers holding a similar position in all departments such as the Personal Assistants and Private Secretaries.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) : Am I to understand that the offices of the Inspectress and of the D. P. I. are similar?

PRESIDENT : We are not concerned with that. We are only concerned with this one particular post.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) : Sir, the member was making a reference to the other posts as well.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Was this post found necessary because the Chief Inspectress of Schools has always been a person who did not know Malayalam?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : It is not necessarily that.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Is it to help her in reading petitions and other things in Malayalam?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : That sort of thing clerks can do. The Inspectress will give personal orders to the Personal Assistant and the Personal Assistant drafts letters, signs the fair copies and corresponds with the Assistant Inspectresses. If the Inspectress were to draft letters herself every time and do all the correspondence, a lot of her time will be taken up in that alone.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : പേർസനൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റിനെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിനു വല്ല അധികാരവുമുണ്ടോ?

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MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : She makes the recommendation first.

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Sir, I press the motion to a division.

PRESIDENT : The motion before the House is "to omit the allotment of Rs. 2,250 for Personal Assistant to the Inspectress."

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES—35.

1.	Mr. K. C. Abraham	18.	Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
2.	,, T. K. Alexander	19.	,, C. V. Kunjuraman
3.	,, A. S. Damodaran Asan	20.	,, E. K. Kunjuraman
4.	,, A. Easwara Pillai (Kalkulam II)	21.	,, K. M. Kuriakose
5.	,, A. Easwara Pillai (Kottarakara)	22.	,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai
6.	,, K. R. Elenkath	23.	,, K. Mahomed
7.	,, S. J. Nair	24.	,, M. N. Nair
8.	,, T. S. Jayantan Namboothiri	25.	,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
9.	,, T. C. Joseph	26.	,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
10.	,, K. C. Karunakaran	27.	,, S. Nilakanta Pillai
11.	,, K. M. Krishnan	28.	,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
12.	,, K. P. Krishna Menon	29.	,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
13.	,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar	30.	,, Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
14.	,, E. V. Krishna Pillai	31.	,, A. Thanu Pillai
15.	,, N. K. Krishna Pillai	32.	,, N. E. Varughese
16.	,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai	33.	,, V. K. Velappan Nair
17.	,, T. Krishna Pillai	34.	,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
		35.	,, T. K. Velu Pillai

NOES—28.

1.	Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib	15.	Mr. C. O. Madhavan
2.	,, V. T. Chacko	16.	,, B. Narayana Pillai
3.	,, C. V. Chandrasekharan	17.	Srimathi T. Narayani Amma
4.	,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar	18.	Mr. G. Nilakantan
5.	,, Antony George	19.	,, P. Nilakanta Pillai
6.	,, K. George	20.	,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
7.	Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony	21.	,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
8.	Mr. M. Mahomed Haneef	22.	,, R. Raman Pillai
9.	,, L. H. Jacob	23.	,, T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar
10.	,, M. R. Janardhana Kamath	24.	,, R. Sambasiva Aiyar
11.	,, N. John Joseph	25.	,, K. Sankaran
12.	,, J. M. Joseph	26.	,, R. Sivasubramanya Nadar
13.	,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri	27.	,, T. C. Thommen
14.	,, Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai	28.	,, John Whiteley Tolson

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[Mr. K. George.]

NEUTRALS—6.

1. Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai	4. Mr. V. Ramakrishna Panickar
2. ,, K. A. Narayana Pillai	5. ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
3. ,, K. Padmanabhan	6. ,, P. K. Thomas

MR. GHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : Sir, is it your ruling that all points under the several motions should be raised in the first motion which is moved ?

PRESIDENT : Not necessary. It is open to the House.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : I find that several motions lapse.

PRESIDENT : That is the practice.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : Can we raise all the points in the first motion itself ?

PRESIDENT : Certainly, otherwise there is no meaning in putting the motions to the vote of the House.

The following motion was not moved.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON ;

125. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,59,088 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

Motion 126.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): I move that the allotment of Rs. 1,59,088 for controlling agencies be reduced by Re. 1.

My object in moving this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government some of the most serious grievances on account of the famous G. O. regarding the appointment of teachers in Vernacular branch. This G. O. has been responsible for a lot of adverse criticism and this year also during the course of the budget discussion we had enough of it. Sir, the principle that has been laid down by the Government with regard to the appointment of teachers in the Vernacular Department is controlled by the G. O. in question and appointments are restricted to those who have acted between 1100 and 1103 only. This G. O. worked considerable hardship among a large number of men who had acted prior to 1100 and who had unfortunately not been given any acting appointments between 1100 and 1103. Further it adversely affected the backward and depressed classes also who consequently were denied opportunities of being entertained as teachers in Vernacular schools. The Government therefore were prepared to stretch a point in favour of the unrepresented classes and ordered that for every ten appointments one may be made from among the unrepresented communities. Accordingly the Inspector appointed a few fresh men from outside belonging to the depressed and backward classes. I am told that all of a sudden an order was passed by the Director of Public Instruction that all those appointments should be cancelled and consequently all of them have been disbanded. This is a very recent occurrence and I submit that the interests of the backward and depressed

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classes have been seriously prejudiced by the order cancelling the appointments. I request that Government may move immediately in the matter and reinstate them, who are only 47 in all. Further there is much scope for revision of the said G. O. The period now fixed is between 1100 and 1103. It is difficult to understand the particular sacredness attached to this period. How this has caused great hardship to a large section of the public and various other aspects of the G. O. I do not dwell upon at present because the time at my disposal is very limited. With these observations, I present the motion for the consideration of the House.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Sir, the question of appointment of persons who have been acting as teachers before 1100 has been brought before this House on several occasions and we were told that the Government had to risk the choice of an eivil. They had to start from some date and therefore they chose the year 1100. We asked Government what objection they had to begin from some date earlier than that. The answer was that they had decided the matter and decided in favour of 1100. Agitations were started and memorials were sent to Government drawing their attention to the very serious hardships which this decision has brought about. I understand that over 400 teachers have sent up memorials to Government complaining that they were persons who were holding acting appointments in the Educational Department before 1100. It would appear that they are the unfortunate among the school teachers, for no favour was done to them by those who had power to appoint them during that precious period. I understand that there are a few, 40 to 50, who were entertained in Government service after the G. O. was published. This irregularity was discovered later on and the Inspectors who appointed them were compelled to disband them. Now therefore those who were in the Education Department before 1100 and who had the good luck to re-enter service subsequent to the G. O. are all precluded from entering Government service. It has also to be brought to the notice of the Government that it is not at all difficult for Government to ascertain the number and names of those who are put to this difficulty. I understand that many of those unfortunate persons who were not able to enter Government service between 1100 and 1103 Meenom have been able to get service in grant-in-aid institutions. They are, a majority of them, even today acting teachers only in grant-in-aid institutions. The fault is not theirs but of Government. Government enforced this G. O. as a vengeance and those innocent people have been prevented from entering Government service.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അദ്ദ്യത്തെ ജി. ഓ. വിനെ വ്യത്യസ്ഥമായിട്ട പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായങ്ങളെ (unrepresented communities) സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം വീണ്ടും ഒരു ജി. ഓ. ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

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MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Yes, I know.

The hard operation of this G. O. has created heart-burning in the case of those persons who have been acting in Government service before 1100 and have been since employed as teachers in grant-in-aid institutions. I hope Government will institute immediate enquiry into the matter and redress their grievances. I understand that a G. O. was issued by Government in favour of the members of the depressed classes. The G. O. appears to be that for every nine appointments made from the acting list of persons employed during this period one must be employed from the depressed classes.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): വെയിറ്റിംഗ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ നിന്നു എടുക്കണമെന്നോ അതല്ല ഡിപ്രസ്ഡ് ക്ലാസ്സിൽ നിന്നു എടുക്കണമെന്നോ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): No, it does not contemplate the persons in the list. Otherwise it would be meaningless. No doubt it will to some extent cause disappointment amongst hundreds of people. Persons are being given pass certificates from the vernacular schools and the school final class. It is only recently that depressed lasses come in largely in the list. I suppose this aspect must have weighed with Government, when they issued the G. O. in favour of the depressed class people. This G. O. is highly laudable. The Government should be sympathatic towards the depressed classes. I support Mr. Krishna Pillai's motion and submit that the Government might do the needful.

PRESIDENT: The time for the Demand under Education is over. I have not yet received any suggestion from the members as to whether the question time should be included or excluded in calculating the time taken by demands. My original ruling was that question time should be included in counting the time taken up for discussion of demands. But, I have already made it clear that I am quite prepared to reconsider the matter if any suggestion is forthcoming from the members. I am perfectly willing to exclude question time or to include it as the House desires. I should like to have an informal vote of the House on the matter.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I make one suggestion, Sir? Some of us had a talk among ourselves. We are of the view that question time may be excluded in calculating the time taken up by debates on the Demands for Grants, and half of that time may be taken to be half-day for demands which get only half a day. In other words, a day will ordinarily come to $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours, and half of that may be treated as half-day.

PRESIDENT: That would be too short a period for the half-day demands. I do not think I can agree to that, because it will not make a fair enough proportion.

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MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, I want to make myself clear. If we take three and three-fourth hours as one day, then, half a day will be about one and three-fourth hours. At present some demands get one and a half hours while others get two and a quarter hours. So, those demands which get only one and a half hours suffer.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is why the suggestion is made that the question time should be excluded.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): That means that we may not be able to deal with as many demands as we like.

PRESIDENT: One and seven-eighth hours does not give long enough time. I do not think I can do that.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether we cannot sit till five o' clock?

PRESIDENT: No. I think the only point to be discovered is whether the members agree to the inclusion of question time or its exclusion. If we exclude question time we will get four and three-fourth hours and if we include it we will get three and three-fourth.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I explain to the House that the result of excluding question time will be that we will deal with a smaller number of demands than otherwise?

The question was put and the House decided in favour of including question time.

PRESIDENT: The majority are in favour of including question time. In that case, I must put the Demand for Education.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Will the time taken for division be excluded in the calculation?

PRESIDENT: I do not think so.

The remaining motions lapse.

The question that a sum of Rs. 45,77,707 *minus* Rs. 2,250 be granted under Demand V—Education—was then put and carried.

The following motions lapsed on account of time limit.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI:

127. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,59,088 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

128. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,59,088 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI:

129. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,59,088 for Controlling Agencies.

MR. M. N. NAIR:

130. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,173 for His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Arts by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH:

131. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,91,530 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 1,39,194.

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[President.]

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

132. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,91,530 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

133. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,91,530 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 2.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

134. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,91,530 for the Collegiate Education by Rs. 5.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

135. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,91,530 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 100.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

136. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,46,583 for English School Education by Re. 1.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

137. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,46,583 for English School Education by Rs. 2.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :

138. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,05,414 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

MR. K. MAHOMED :

139. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,05,414 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

140. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,05,414 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

141. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,05,414 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 3.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

142. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,05,414 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

143. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,05,414 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 5.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

144. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,05,414 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

145. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,026 for Sanskrit College by Rs. 10.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

146. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 45,77,707 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI

147. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 45,77,707 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

148 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 45,77,707 under Demand V by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI

149. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 45,77,707 under Demand V by Rs. 100

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

150. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 45,77,707 under Demand V by Rs. 100

MR. S. J. NAIR

151. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 45,77,707 under Demand V by Rs. 45,77,706.

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The House adjourned for lunch at 1-38 P. M. and met again at 2-20 P. M.

DEMAND VI—MEDICAL.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 8,71,049 under Demand VI—Medical.

Motion 152.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): I move the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,012 for Establishment by Re. 1.

The object of this motion is to call the attention of the Government to the neglected condition of rural areas in the matter of opening dispensaries. Sir, I want to impress on this House that Travancore is a country consisting of a large number of villages. So the village taxpayees should be given greater consideration for their conveniences in life. We hear so much of the world-wide economic depression, but I find that it has not hit Travancore for no retrenchment has been effected in the Medical Department. We see unnecessary appointments and superfluous officers on high salaries in the Medical Department. At the same time they do not find ample opportunity to go over to the rural parts and find out the real needs of the people with regard to medical aid. In North Travancore the condition of medical aid is very backward. For example, we had asked for a dispensary at Edappalli for the last ten or fifteen years. Every medical officer had the courtesy of giving us the promise that it will be sanctioned within a fortnight; but those promises remain unfulfilled. The only hospital available for the people at Edappalli is ten miles away at Alwaye. Sir, we are far away from this Capital, but that is no reason why we should be left in the lurch. In country parts, people are ready to give sites free of cost for starting dispensaries, but Government have not started dispensaries. It is scant justice and scant generosity. I request the Government to take immediate action for the starting of dispensaries wherever possible. I do not advocate the establishment of hospitals or dispensaries in every *pakuthi* or *kara*. I only want dispensaries in places where no hospitals or dispensaries exist at present. With these few words, I move the motion.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): Sir, the object of the department is to prevent disease and cure disease. The department is now paying more attention to the curing of disease. I emphasise the necessity of preventing diseases. Prevention is better than cure. I know that the Health Department has now been opened; but those officers are only devoting their attention to specific areas. Travancore appears to have the monopoly of certain diseases such as elephantiasis, malaria and consumption. The figures of the report show that they are spreading at an increasing rate. The Department has not successfully combated these diseases. So my submission is that health units or sanatoria must be established at various centres. Now the benefits of the Department are not extended to the rural areas. Dispensaries are

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